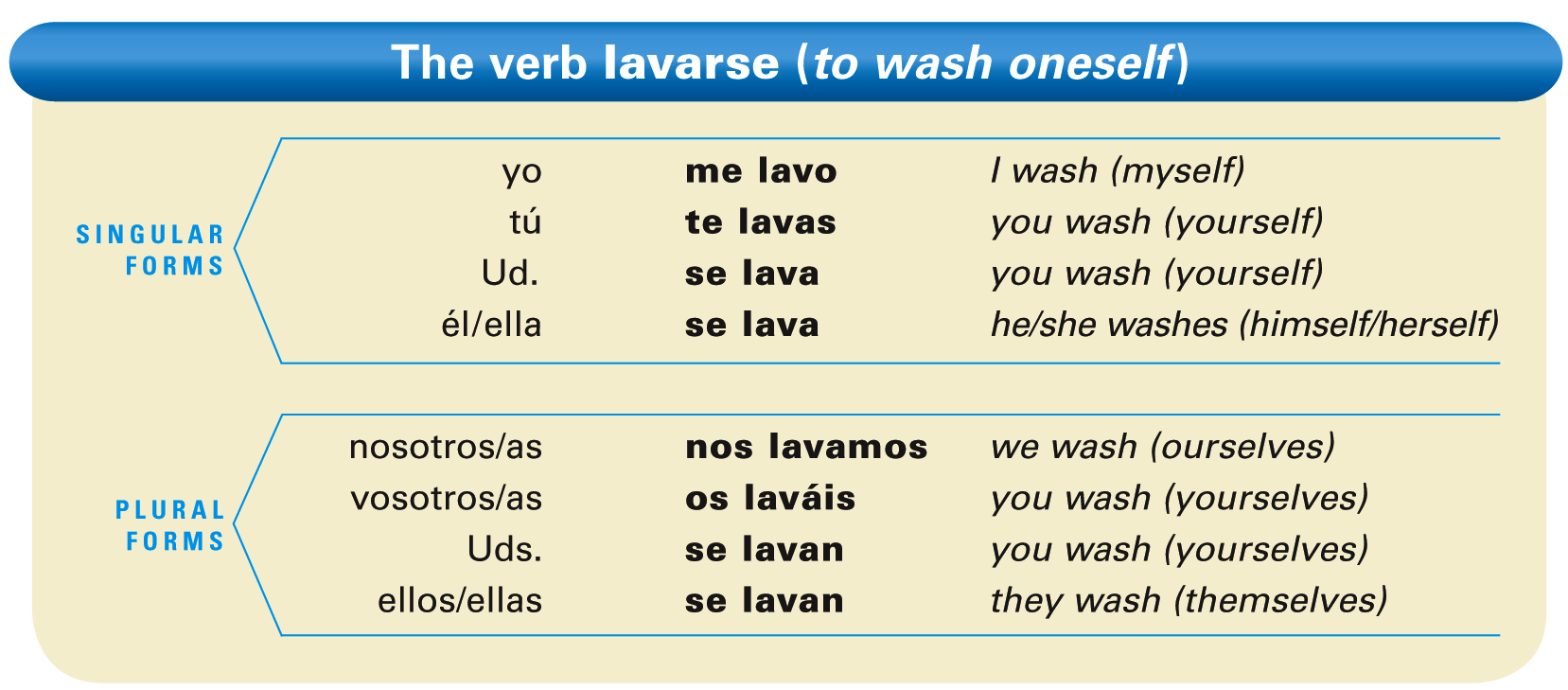
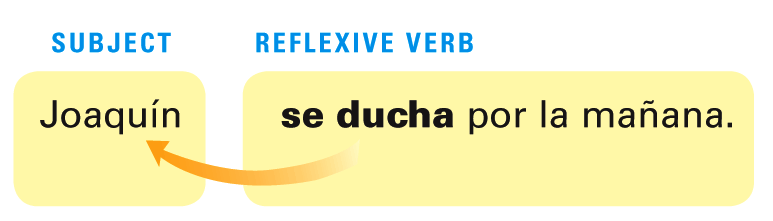
**7.1 Reflexive Verbs**

* A reflexive verb is used to indicate that the subject does something to or for himself or herself. In other words, it “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” the action of the verb back to the subject. Reflexive verbs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ use reflexive pronouns.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Yo** | **nosotros** |
| **tú** | **vosotros** |
| **él**  **ella**  **usted** | **ellos**  **ellas**  **ustedes** |



* The pronoun **\_\_\_\_\_\_** attached to an infinitive identifies the verb as reflexive: **lavarse**.
* When a reflexive verb is conjugated, the reflexive pronoun agrees with the subject.

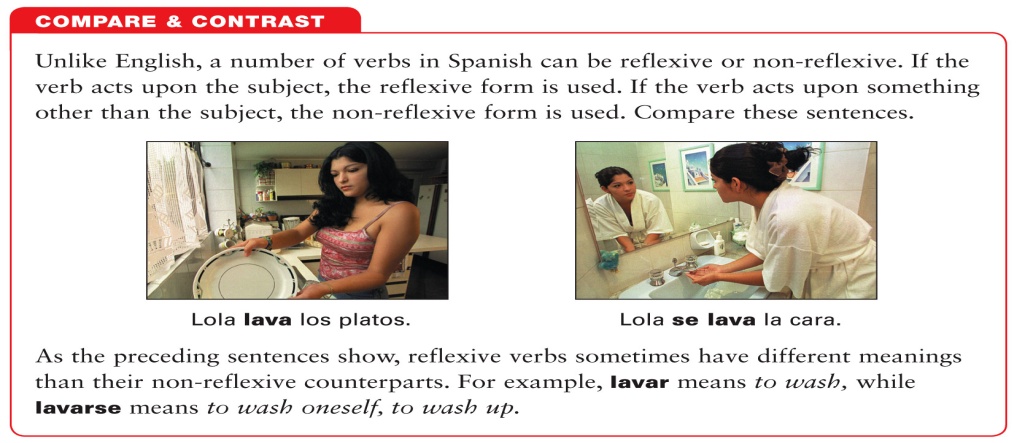


* Like object pronouns, reflexive pronouns generally appear before a conjugated verb. With infinitives and present participles, they may be placed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the conjugated verb or attached to the infinitive or present participle.



* **¡Atención!** When a reflexive pronoun is attached to a present participle, an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is added to maintain the original stress.



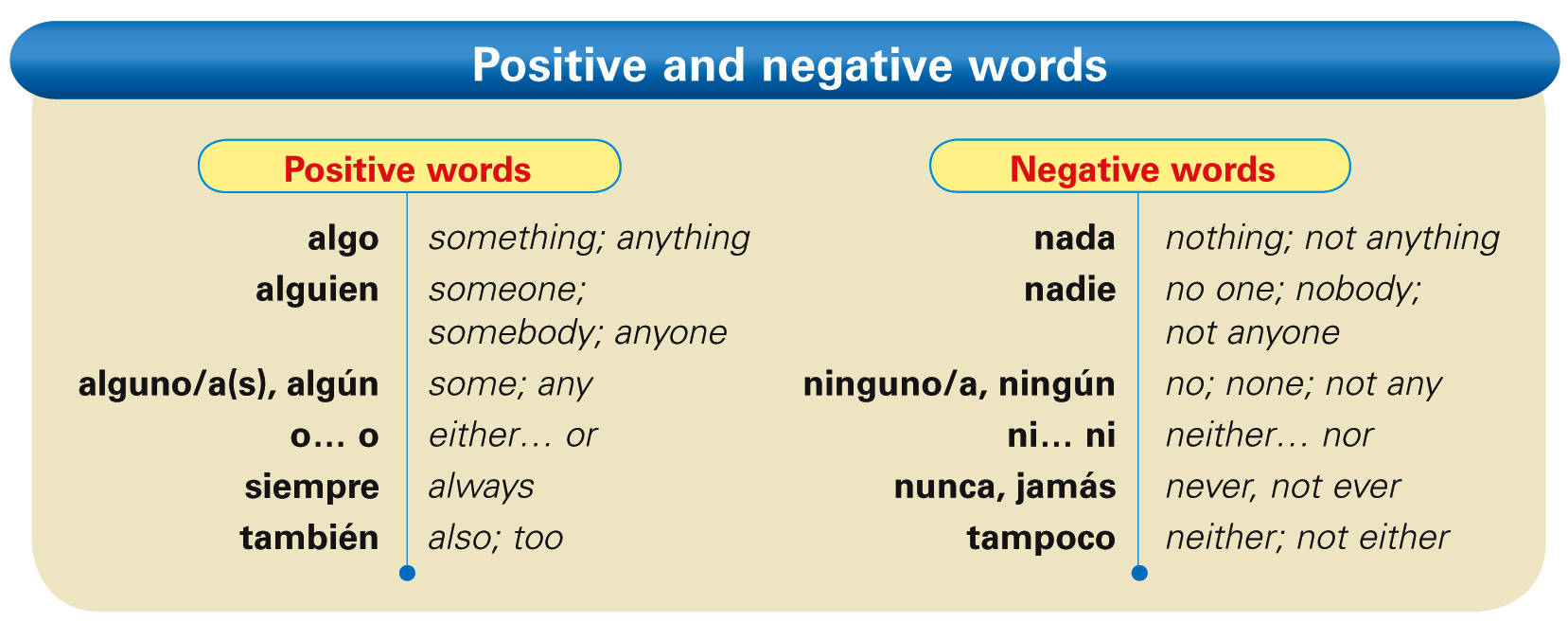


* **¡Atención!** Parts of the body or clothing are generally not referred to with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but with the definite article.

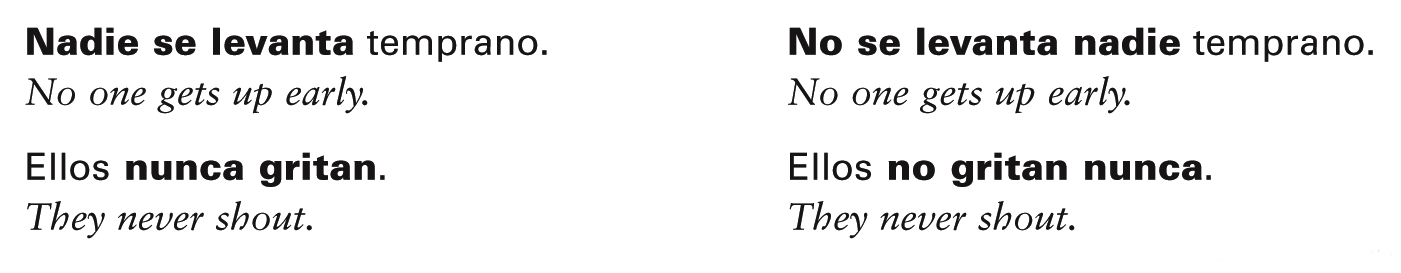


**7.2 Positive and Negative Expressions**

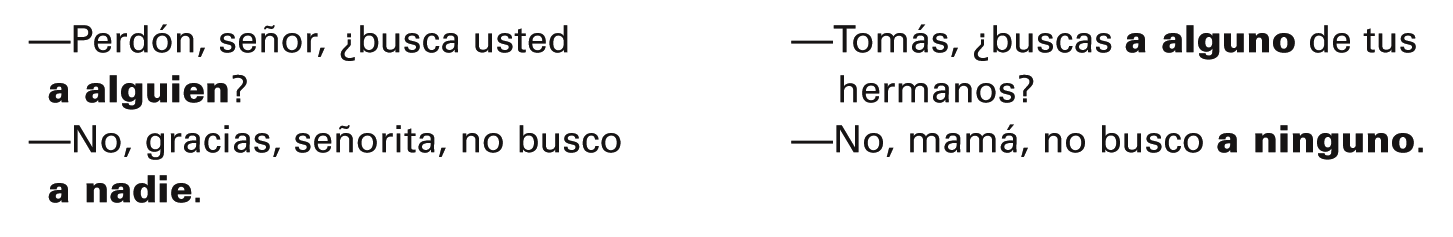
* Negative words deny the existence of people and things or contradict statements, for instance, *no one* or *nothing*. Spanish negative words have corresponding positive words, which are opposite in meaning.



* There are two ways to form negative sentences in Spanish. You can place the negative word \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the verb, or you can place **no** before the verb and the negative word \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

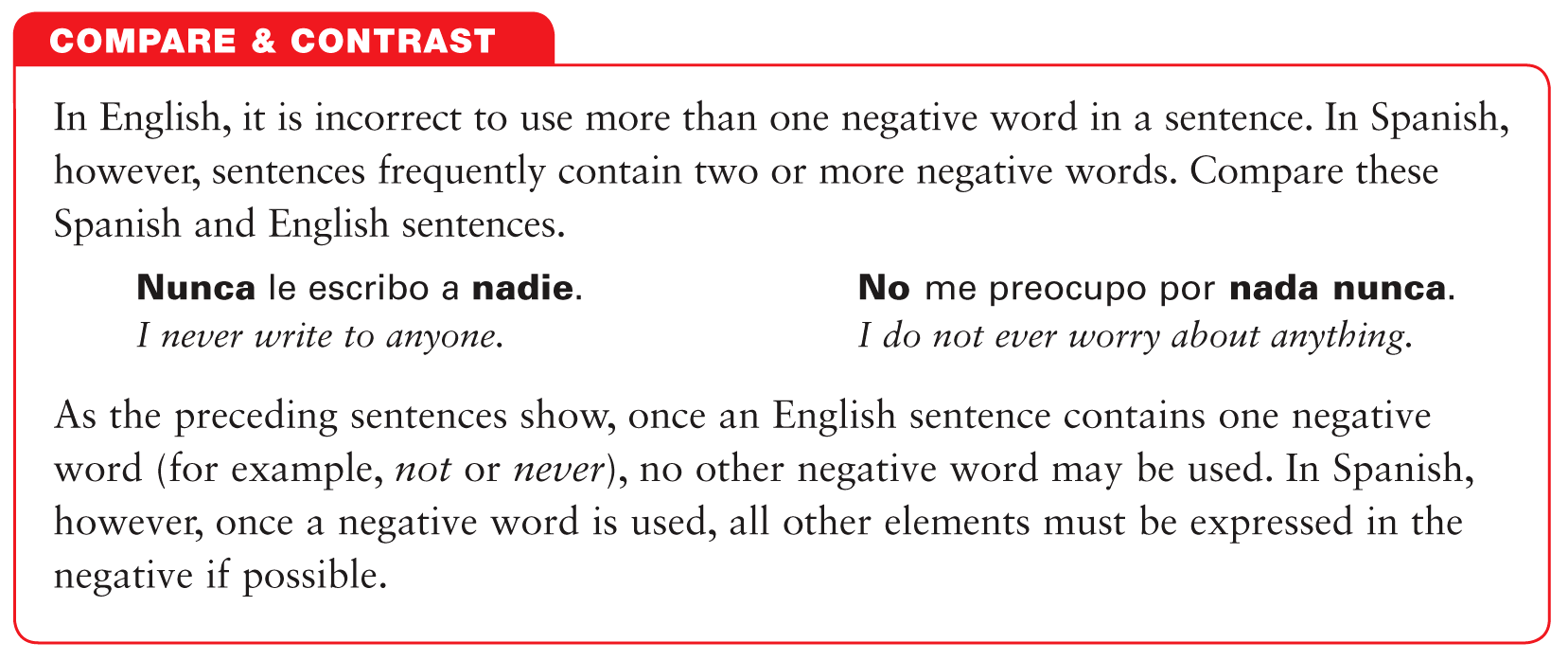


* Because they refer to people, **alguien** and **nadie** are often used with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The personal **a** is also used before **alguno/a**, **algunos/as**, and **ninguno/a** when these words refer to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and they are the direct object of the verb.

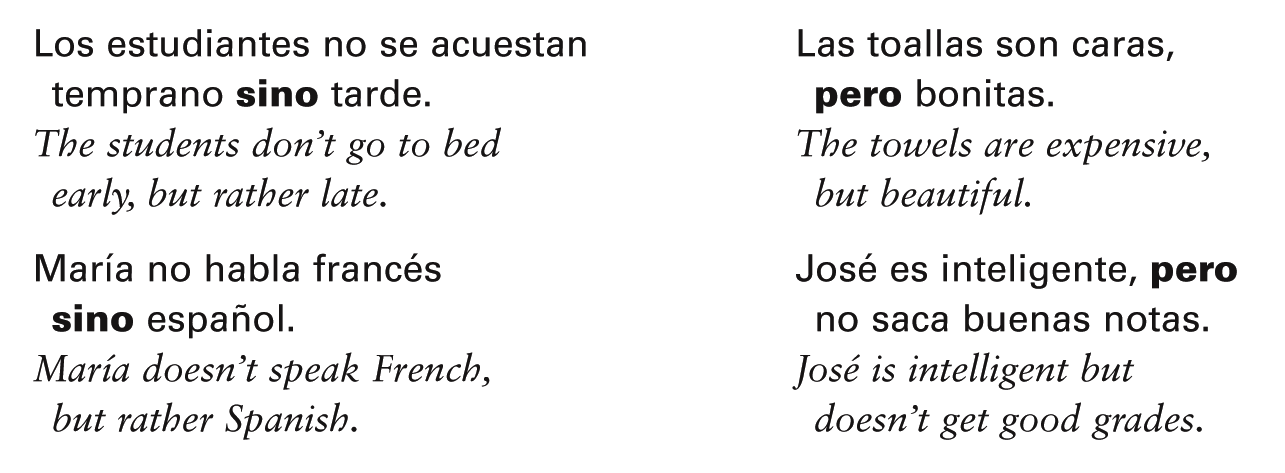


* **¡Atención!** Before a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, singular noun, **alguno** and **ninguno** are shortened to **algún** and **ningún**.



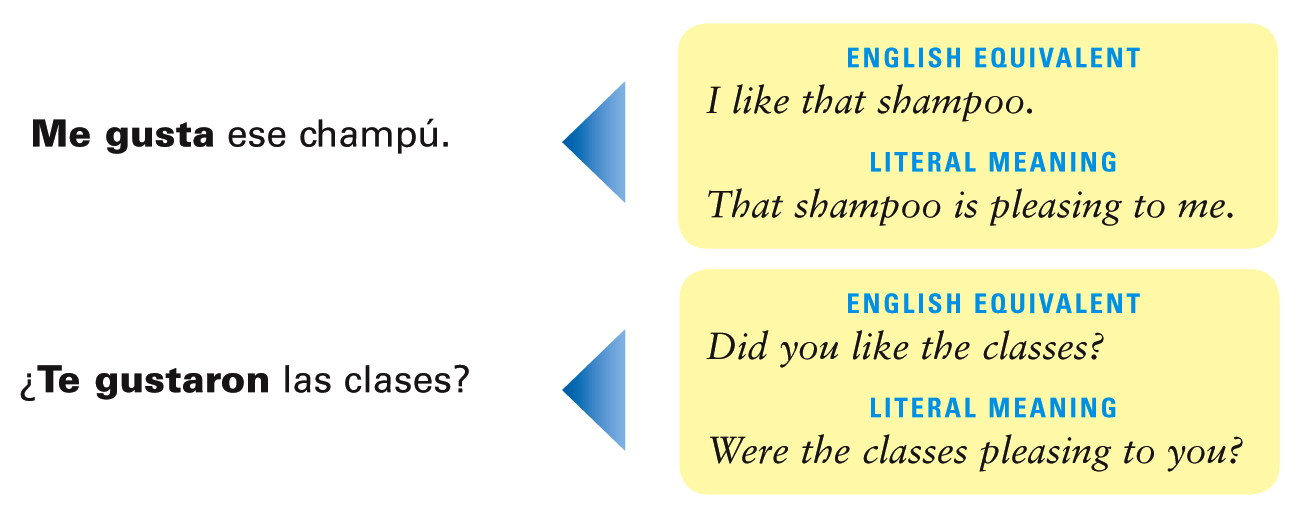


* Although in Spanish **pero** and **sino** both mean *but*, they are not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **Sino** is used when the first part of a sentence is negative and the second part \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it. In this context, **sino** means *but rather* or *on the contrary*. In all other cases, **pero** is used to mean *but*.



**7.3 Verbs like gustar**

* In **Lección 2**, you learned how to express preferences with **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. You will now learn more about the verb **gustar** and other similar verbs. Observe these examples.



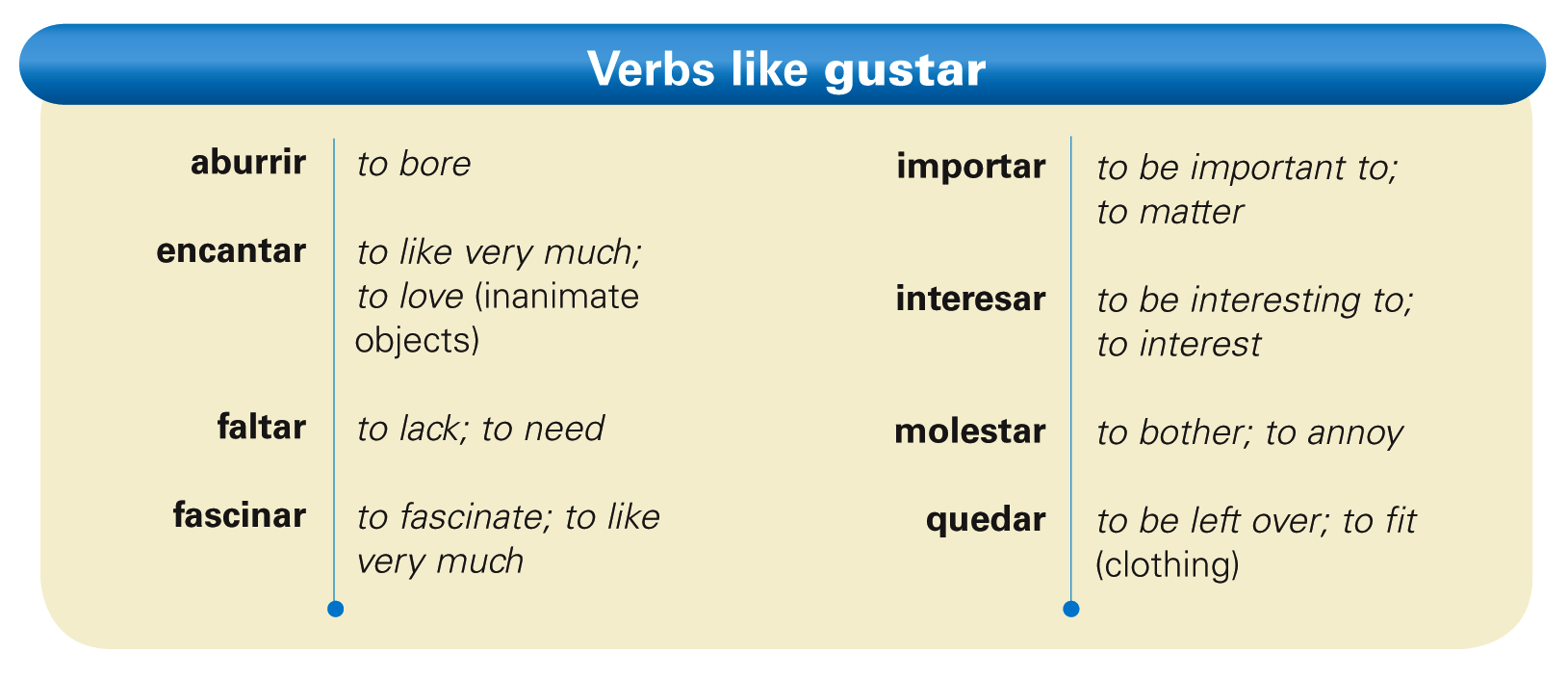
* Constructions with **gustar** do not have a direct equivalent in English. The literal meaning of this construction *is to be pleasing to* (*someone*), and it requires the use of an indirect object \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.



* In constructions with **gustar**, the object being liked is really the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the sentence.   
  The person who likes the object, in turn, is an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because it answers the question: *To whom is the object pleasing?*



* Other verbs in Spanish are used in the same way as **gustar**. Here is a list of the most common ones.



* **¡Atención!** **Faltar** expresses what is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or missing.

**Me falta una página.** *I’m missing one page.*

* **Quedar** expresses how \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of something is left.

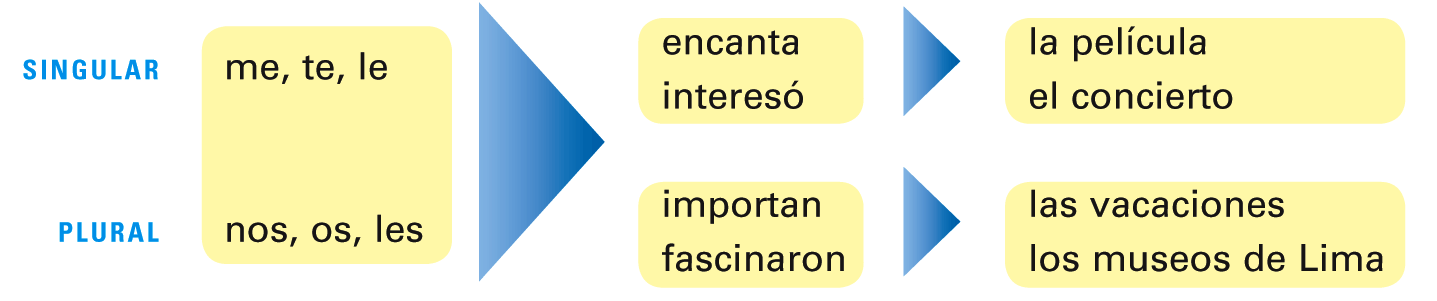
**Nos quedan tres pesos.** *We have three pesos left.*

* **¡Atención!** **(cont.)** Quedar means *to fit*. It’s also used to tell how something \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (on someone).

**Estos zapatos me quedan bien.** *These shoes fit me well.*

**Esa camisa te queda muy bien.** *That shirt looks good on you.*

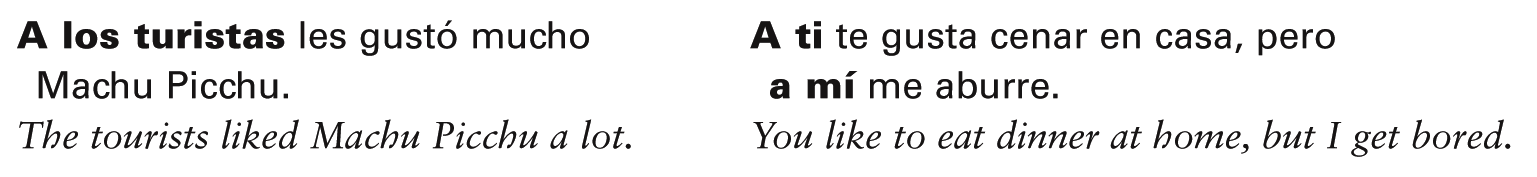
* The forms most commonly used with **gustar** and similar verbs are the third person (singular and plural). When the object or person being liked is singular, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ form (**gusta/molesta**, etc.) is used. When two or more objects or persons are being liked, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ form (**gustan/molestan**, etc.) is used. Observe the following diagram:



* To express what someone likes or does not like to do, use an appropriate verb followed by an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The singular form is used even if there is more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ infinitive.



* As you learned in **Lección 2**, the construction **a +** [*pronoun*] (**a mí**, **a ti**, **a usted**, **a él**, etc.) is used to clarify or to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who is pleased, bored, etc. The construction **a +** [*noun*] can also be used before the indirect object pronoun to clarify or to emphasize who is pleased.



* **¡Atención!** **Mí** (*me*) has an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to distinguish it from the possessive adjective **mi** (*my*).